

CQ

DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY DEC 6 1960

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

# Weekly Report

REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

AL SCIENCES ✓

VOL. XVIII  
PAGES 1929-1941

No. 49

WEEK ENDING DEC. 2, 1960

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
at's ead	ii
litical tes	1934
ound The pitol	1939
ek in ngress	iii

## Extent of North-South Democratic Split Analyzed

Page 1929

## BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW HOUSE MEMBERS FROM SOUTH

Page 1936

### *Mission 66*

Page 1938

### *Election Disputes*

Page 1934

PYRIGHT 1960

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

*The Authoritative Reference on Congress*

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W. • WASHINGTON 6, D.C. • FEderal 8-4660



## What's Ahead?

*Dates are listed as released by sources and are sometimes subject to change.*

### Committee Hearings

- Dec. 5-9 -- PROFESSIONAL BOXING, Senate Judiciary, Antitrust and Monopoly Subc.  
Dec. 7-8 -- U.S. ECONOMIC SITUATION, Joint Economic Committee.  
Dec. 13 -- TEAMSTERS' CONTROLS IN NEW YORK CITY, Senate Government Operations, Investigations Subc.  
Dec. 14-16 -- FEDERAL AVIATION SAFETY, House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Aeronautics Subcommittee.  
Dec. 15-16 -- PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, House Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures.

### Political Events

- Dec. 19 -- BALLOTING BY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
Jan. 3 -- 87th CONGRESS CONVENES.  
Jan. 6 -- COUNTING OF ELECTORAL BALLOTS.  
Jan. 20 -- PRESIDENTIAL INAUGURATION.

### Other Events

- Dec. 5-6 -- TRI-STATE PACKERS ASSN., annual convention, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore.  
Dec. 10-14 -- NATIONAL FOOD BROKERS ASSN., national food sales conference, Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago.  
Dec. 11-15 -- AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, 42nd convention, City Auditorium and Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver. Budget Bureau Director Maurice H. Stans and Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D Ohio) will speak.  
Dec. 12-14 -- NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON WATER POLLUTION, Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington.  
Dec. 12-15 -- INDUSTRIAL BUILDING EXPOSITION AND CONGRESS, New York Coliseum, N.Y.  
Dec. 14-15 -- GOVERNMENT-RELATED EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, JUSTICE and EDUCATION PROBLEMS, Federal Civil Rights Commission, Detroit.  
Dec. 15 -- NATO MINISTERS' MEETING, Paris.  
Jan. 8-10 -- NATIONAL PRESERVERS ASSN., annual convention, Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.  
Jan. 9-10 -- NORTHWEST CANNERS AND FREEZERS ASSN., annual meeting, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.  
Jan. 9-12 -- WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING, Washington.  
Jan. 12-15 -- ASSN. OF FOOD DISTRIBUTORS, annual convention, Galt Ocean Mile Hotel, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.  
Jan. 16-19 -- NATIONAL LIMESTONE INSTITUTE INC., 16th annual convention, Statler Hilton Hotel, Washington. Sen. Francis Case (R S.D.) will speak.  
Jan. 23-26 -- NATIONAL CANNERS ASSN. and CANNING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES ASSN., 54th annual conventions, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago.  
Jan. 25-28 -- AMERICAN NATIONAL CATTLEMEN'S ASSN., 64th annual convention, Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.  
Jan. 29-Feb. 1 -- SUPER MARKET INSTITUTE, midyear conference, Americana Hotel, Miami Beach.

### CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

A service for editors and standard reference on U.S. Congress

Editor and President: Henrietta and Nelson Poynter.

Executive Editor: Thomas N. Schroth.

Senior Writers: Elizabeth J. Brenner, Robert C. Keith, William A. Karns, Helene C. Monberg, Neal R. Peirce, Spencer A. Rich.

Research Writers: Stephen Chatmuck, Alfred Friendly Jr., Ruth Hussey, Judy Kazon, Carolyn Mathiasen, Gladys Miller, Jonas V. Morris, Shirley Seib, Wayne Walker, Edward T. Walsh

C. Q. Almanac Editor: Georgianna F. Rathbun.

Editorial Assistants: Carol Gregory, Roberta E. Russell, James C. Whittemore.

Publisher: Buel F. Weare.

Business Manager: Walter E. Thomas.

Production Supervisor: Walter W. Conklin, Jr.

Copyright 1960 by Congressional Quarterly Inc., 1156 Nineteenth St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. All reproduction rights, including quotation, broadcasting and publication are reserved for current editorial clients. Second rights are reserved, including use of Congressional Quarterly material in campaign supplements, advertisements and handbooks without special permission. Rates are based on membership and/or circulation of clients and will be furnished on request. Second class postage paid at Washington, D.C.

## EXTENT OF NORTH-SOUTH DEMOCRATIC SPLIT ANALYZED

How deep is the division within the Democratic party? On what issues do Northern and Southern Democrats disagree?

In an effort to answer those questions, Congressional Quarterly since 1957 has analyzed the roll-call votes on which Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by Northern Democrats. This study, the fourth in the series, covers the 1960 session of Congress. (For 1957, 1958 and 1959 studies, see 1957 Almanac p. 813; 1958 Almanac p. 764; and 1959 Almanac p. 135. For an analysis of "conservative coalition" votes in which a majority of voting Southern Democrats joined a majority of voting Republicans against the position of a majority of voting Northern Democrats, see Weekly Report p. 1625)

### Number of Splits

The majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats on 119, or 40 percent, of the 1960 session's 300 roll calls.

Northern and Southern Democrats split on 27 percent of the 1959 roll calls, 29 percent of the 1958 roll calls and 31 percent of the 1957 roll calls. The large number of Senate votes on civil rights and House votes on area redevelopment legislation tended to increase the percentage of North-South Democratic split votes in 1960.

For this survey, Congressional Quarterly grouped 13 states as the South -- Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. The other 37 states were grouped as the North.

In 1960, the Southern states had 24 Democratic Senators and 111 Democratic Representatives; the Northern states had 41 Democratic Senators and 169 Democratic Representatives.

To determine the number of roll calls on which there were North-South splits in the Democratic party, CQ checked all 1960 roll calls to see when the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. Roll calls on which either Northern or Southern Democrats divided evenly were not counted as "splits".

The results are shown in this table:

	Total Roll Calls	North-South Democratic Splits	Percentage of Splits
1960			
Both Chambers	300	119	40%
Senate	207	85	41
House	93	34	37

The roll calls on which the Democrats split, and the breakdown of votes on each, are listed on the next page.

The table below shows how the number and percentage of splits in both chambers in 1960 compare with the previous three years.

Year	Total Roll Calls	North-South Democratic Splits	Percentage of Splits
1960	300	119	40%
1959	302	83	27
1958	293	84	29
1957	207	64	31

Of the 119 roll calls in 1960 on which the North-South Democratic split occurred, the Southern majority was on the winning side 39 times -- 32 in the Senate and seven in the House. All but three of the Southern Democratic victories resulted from a "coalition" with a majority of voting Republicans. The remaining three resulted from splits in the Republican and Northern Democratic votes in which the minorities were sufficiently large to form a winning margin when combined with the vote of the Southern Democrats.

More important than the number of roll calls on which Northern and Southern Democrats differed are the issues that divided them. In 1960, as in the previous three years, splits showed differences between the two groups on many issues in addition to the hotly debated civil rights question.

### Issues That Divide Democrats

Civil rights legislation was the most prominent point of contention between Northern and Southern Democrats during 1960. The two wings of the party split on 27 Senate roll-call votes and six House roll-call votes relating to civil rights. (Senate roll calls 16, 21, 23-7, 31, 34-5, 42, 44-5, 54, 56-66, 68-9; House roll calls 11, 13-15, 19, 49).

Foreign aid figured in 15 of the 119 splits. The majority of Southern Democrats in both houses voted against both authorization and appropriation bills for the Mutual Security Program, and in favor of cuts in the program. A majority of Southern Democrats in the House voted against U.S. participation in the International Development Assn. (Senate RC 75, 82-3, 87, 89-90, 92, 110, 189, 195, 198; House RC 20, 40, 61-2, 72, 92-3).

Depressed areas legislation caused two North-South Democratic splits in the Senate and ten such splits in the House. A majority of Southern Democrats in both House and Senate voted against the \$251 million measure which was vetoed by the President. (Senate RC 98, 103; House RC 26-34, 36).

Taxes figured in nine of the roll-call differences. Southern House Democrats voted for a closed rule, barring the introduction of amendments planned by Northern Democrats, to legislation extending the current corporate income tax rate, extending certain excise tax rates and taxes on local telephone and passenger transportation, and temporarily increasing the national debt. After the closed

rule and the bill itself had been adopted in the House, Southern Democrats in the Senate opposed unsuccessful amendments, proposed by Northern Democrats, to reduce depletion allowances on oil and gas products and to establish a withholding tax on income from interest and dividends. They also opposed amendments, which were approved, to repeal the 4 percent tax credit on dividend income and to curtail tax deductions for business entertainment. After a House-Senate conference committee had eliminated the Senate-approved amendments from the bill, Southern Democrats voted for the bill's final passage in opposition to the position of a majority of Northern Democrats. (Senate RC 139, 141-2, 144-7, 160; House RC 145).

Minimum wage legislation was responsible for North-South Democratic splits on eight roll-call votes. Southern Senators and Representatives voted for a new minimum wage of \$1.15 or lower (as opposed to the \$1.25 figure favored by Northern Democrats), and for a minimum extension of coverage. (Senate RC 178-9, 182-4, 186-7; House RC 75).

Aid to education provoked seven splits as Southern Democrats opposed federal aid, either for school construction or for teachers' salaries. (Senate RC 10-11, 13; House RC 49-51, 53).

Housing was the issue in four North-South splits. Southern Democratic Senators opposed increased public housing authorizations, while Southern Democratic Representatives voted against urban renewal and slum clearance grants. (Senate RC 125-7; House RC 6).

Farm price supports caused three North-South splits in the Senate as Southerners backed reduced price supports for wheat. (Senate RC 117, 121-2).

'Clean elections' legislation caused three North-South splits in the Senate. Southerners resisted increased federal supervision of campaign expenditures. (Senate RC 1-3).

## Roll Calls on Which Northern, Southern Democrats Split

Following is a partial list of the 119 Senate and House roll calls in 1960 on which the majority of voting Southern Democrats opposed the stand taken by the majority of voting Northern Democrats. This list contains 54 of the 119 votes in this category. The other 65 votes fitting the definition are listed in the Conservative Coalition analysis. (Weekly Report p. 1628)

In this breakdown, Southern Democrats are Members from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia; Northern Democrats come from the other 37 states.

The roll calls are listed in their chronological order by Congressional Quarterly roll call (RC) number.

For each roll call, the total vote is broken down into three groups: Southern Democrats (SD), Northern Democrats (ND) and Republicans (R).

### Senate Roll Calls

RC 3 -- S 2436. Federal Elections Act of 1960, limiting campaign funds and requiring certain reports. Passage of the bill. Passed 59-22 (SD 6-15; ND 32-0; R 21-7), Jan. 25, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

Medical care for the aged caused one North-South split in the Senate as Southern Senators voted against the proposal to give Social Security retirees medical benefits financed through an increased Social Security payroll tax. (Senate RC 192).

### Individual Stands

The score chart shows how often each individual Southern Democrat voted with and against the Southern position on the party-splitting issues.

Most 'Southern' Senators -- The Southern Democratic Senators who voted most frequently with the majority of Southerners on the 85 party-splitting issues in 1960 were: John Stennis (Miss.) 78; Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.) 76; John L. McClellan (Ark.) 73; Harry Flood Byrd (Va.) 72; Strom Thurmond (S.C.) 72; and Allen J. Ellender (La.) 72.

Least 'Southern' Senators -- The Southern Democratic Senators who voted most frequently against the majority of Southerners on the 85 party-splitting issues in 1960 were: A.S. Mike Monroney (Okla.) 63; Albert Gore (Tenn.) 59; Ralph W. Yarborough (Texas) 57; Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas) 55; Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) 39; and Robert S. Kerr (Okla.) 32.

Most 'Southern' Representatives -- Six Southern Democratic Representatives voted with the majority of Southerners on 33 of the 34 party-splitting issues in 1960: Watkins M. Abbitt (Va.); W.J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.); Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.); Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.); John James Flynt Jr. (Ga.); and James A. Haley (Fla.).

Least 'Southern' Representatives -- The Southern Representatives who voted most frequently against the majority of Southerners on the 34 party-splitting issues in 1960 were: Frank W. Burke (Ky.) 28; Carl D. Perkins (Ky.) 26; Carl Albert (Okla.) 25; Homer Thornberry (Texas) 24; Frank A. Stubblefield (Ky.) 24; and William H. Natcher (Ky.) 24.

RC 4 -- S J Res 39. Amend the Constitution to authorize Governors to fill temporary vacancies in the House of Representatives under emergency conditions. Holland (D Fla.) amendment to prohibit the use of the poll tax or property requirements as qualifications for voting in federal elections. Agreed to 72-16 (SD 9-13; ND 34-0; R 29-3), Feb. 2, 1960. The President had not yet taken a position on the amendment, but later endorsed it.

RC 6 -- S J Res 39. Keating (R N.Y.) amendment to authorize residents of the District of Columbia to elect Delegates to the House of Representatives and vote in Presidential elections; and to divide S J Res 39 into three separate constitutional amendments to submit to the states. Agreed to 63-25 (SD 7-14; ND 30-4; R 26-7), Feb. 2, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

RC 7 -- S J Res 39. Passage of the joint resolution (two-thirds majority required). Passed 70-18 (SD 9-12; ND 34-0; R 27-6), Feb. 2, 1960. (59 "yeas" were required). The President had not yet taken a position on the resolution, but later endorsed it.

RC 16 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Russell (D Ga.) motion to postpone further consideration of civil rights proposals until Feb. 23, 1960. Rejected 28-61 (SD 22-2; ND 2-32; R 4-27), Feb. 16, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

RC 21 -- Civil Rights Proposals. Morse (D Ore.) test motion that the Senate adjourn at 8 p.m. on March 1. Rejected 6-55

(Continued on p. 1932)





(Continued from p. 1930)

(SD 6-5; ND 0-23; R 0-27), March 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 23 -- Civil Rights Proposals.** Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators in order to produce a quorum. Agreed to 62-7 (SD 5-6; NL 30-1; R 27-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 24 -- Civil Rights Proposals.** Johnson (D Texas) motion to table an Ellender (D La.) motion that the Senate adjourn until noon on March 2. Agreed to 64-6 (SD 5-6; ND 31-0; R 28-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 25 -- Civil Rights Proposals.** Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Ervin (D N.C.) motion that the Senate adjourn until noon the following day. Agreed to 65-7 (SD 5-7; ND 31-0; R 29-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 26 -- Civil Rights Proposals.** Johnson (D Texas) motion to table Long (D La.) amendment specifying that the Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment on obstruction of courts' school desegregation orders could not be interpreted as preventing freedom of speech to advocate separation of the races. Tabling motion agreed to 64-8 (SD 3-8; ND 31-0; R 30-0), March 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 31 -- Civil Rights Proposals.** Johnson (D Texas) motion to direct the Sergeant at Arms to request attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to 53-3 (SD 2-3; ND 28-0; R 23-0), March 8, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 45 -- Civil Rights Proposals.** Eastland (D Miss.) motion that the House-passed civil rights bill (HR 8601) be referred to the Judiciary Committee without any time limit for sending it back to the Senate. Rejected 19-72 (SD 18-6; ND 0-36; R 1-30), March 24, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 54 -- Civil Rights Proposals.** Johnson (D Texas) motion to begin consideration of the committee-reported version of HR 8601. Agreed to 71-17 (SD 6-17; ND 35-0; R 30-0), March 30, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 56 -- HR 8601.** Civil Rights Act of 1960. Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to the Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to the referees plan, restoring language that the referees' hearings be ex parte and allowing the court to set the time and place of the hearings. Agreed to 69-22 (SD 4-17; ND 34-2; R 31-3), April 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**RC 62 -- HR 8601.** Ervin (D N.C.)-McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to the referee plan, requiring that if judges heard Negroes' applications for voting certificates they must follow the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by calling in opponents to the applications and holding adversary proceedings before deciding each case. Rejected 29-64 (SD 20-4; ND 6-28; R 3-32), April 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**RC 63 -- HR 8601.** Kuchel (R Calif.) motion to table Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to limit the implementation of the referees plan to Congressional elections. Tabling motion agreed to 72-16 (SD 6-16; ND 34-0; R 32-0), April 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 64 -- HR 8601.** Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Johnston (D S.C.) amendment to exempt the records for primary and special elections from the requirement that voting records must be preserved for 22 months. Tabling motion agreed to 68-18 (SD 6-17; ND 32-1; R 30-0), April 6, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 66 -- HR 8601.** Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Ellender (D La.) amendment to strike the voting referees provision from the bill. Tabling motion agreed to 73-18 (SD 6-18; ND 35-0; R 32-0), April 7, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 68 -- HR 8601.** Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Eastland (D Miss.) motion to recommit the civil rights bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Tabling motion agreed to 70-19 (SD 5-18; ND 36-1; R 29-0), April 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 69 -- HR 8601.** Passage of the amended bill making obstruction of all federal court orders a crime, outlawing all bombings and bomb threats, requiring preservation of voting records, providing for court registration of Negroes, and other matters. Passed 71-18 (SD 5-18; ND 37-0; R 29-0), April 8, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 75 -- S 3058.** Mutual Security Act of 1960. Butler (R Md.) amendment to delete language permitting the President to waive, for purposes of carrying out U.S. commitments to the Indus River Basin project of India and Pakistan, requirements that 50 percent of goods shipped under the Mutual Security Program be carried in U.S. vessels. Rejected 33-44 (SD 12-7; ND 11-17; R 10-20), April 28, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 83 -- S 3058.** Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete a provision permitting reuse, for mutual security assistance, of equipment and other materials transferred to the U.S. as payment for loans and other assistance. Rejected 28-57 (SD 12-8; ND 13-22; R 3-27), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**RC 87 -- S 3058.** Ellender (D La.) amendment to delete a provision raising to \$4,250,000 the ceiling on amounts available for living quarters for personnel in foreign countries. Rejected 38-49 (SD 15-6; ND 14-21; R 9-22), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**RC 89 -- S 3058.** Lausche (D Ohio) amendment to delete a provision authorizing U.S. aid to an international project to preserve cultural monuments on the Upper Nile. Rejected 40-44 (SD 13-8; ND 14-19; R 13-17), May 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**RC 90 -- S 3058.** Gruening (D Alaska) amendment to require submission to Congress, within 90 days after enactment of the bill, of detailed country-by-country budgets earmarking funds for defense support, technical cooperation and special assistance. Rejected 29-54 (SD 11-9; ND 13-19; R 5-26), May 2, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 92 -- HR 11510.** House version of the Mutual Security Act of 1960. Passage of the bill as amended by the Senate. Passed 60-25 (SD 8-14; ND 29-4; R 23-7), May 2, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 97 -- HR 9862.** Continue suspension of import duties on certain shoe lathes for two years and on casein for three years. Hartke (D Ind.) amendment prohibiting the duty-free entry of casein intended for human consumption. Agreed to 31-23 (SD 3-9; ND 19-6; R 9-8), May 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**RC 105 -- S 2168.** Amend the Navy Ration Act to permit the Navy to serve margarine. Proxmire (D Wis.)-Prouty (R Vt.) amendment to permit the Navy to use margarine only in years in which the Government does not purchase milk or dairy products under its price-support program. Agreed to 48-32 (SD 2-16; ND 22-10; R 24-6), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

**RC 107 -- Executive N.** 86th Congress, 1st Session. "Optional Protocol of Signature Concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes." Rejected 49-30 (SD 4-13; ND 28-5; R 17-12), May 26, 1960. (Two-thirds majority, or 53 votes, required for ratification.) A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 111 -- HR 10569.** Appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments and U.S. Tax Court in fiscal 1961. Robertson (D Va.) motion that the Senate agree to a House provision urging the Post Office Department to authorize delivery of

mailed under Congressional frank addressed to "Occupant". Rejected 25-49 (SD 13-7; ND 10-17; R 2-25), June 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 122 -- S 2759.** Passage of the Wheat Act of 1960 as amended by Ellender (D La.). Passed 44-36 (SD 17-3; ND 15-16; R 12-17), June 9, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 150 -- HR 12232.** Legislative appropriations for fiscal 1961. Williams (R Del.)-Smith (R Maine) amendment to substitute for a Stennis (D Miss.) amendment that applied only to Senators and Senate employees, a requirement for annual itemized public statements on dollar and counterpart funds spent on trips abroad by individual Senators, Representatives and committee staff members. Adopted 56-23 (SD 8-9; ND 21-8; R 27-6), June 20, 1960. The President did not take a position on the substitute.

**RC 174 -- Executive B, 86th Congress, 2nd Session.** The Antarctic Treaty. Engle (D Calif.) motion to defer further consideration of the treaty until Jan. 25, 1961. Rejected 29-56 (SD 15-3; ND 9-27; R 5-26), Aug. 10, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 175 -- Antarctic Treaty.** Ratification (two-thirds vote necessary). Ratified 66-21 (SD 5-13; ND 33-4; R 28-4), Aug. 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 189 -- S 3861.** Authorize \$500 million to aid the social development and economic growth of Latin America and \$100 million to aid Chilean recovery from recent earthquakes. Passed 54-19 (SD 8-12; ND 24-6; R 22-1), Aug. 19, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 195 -- HR 12619.** Mutual Security and related agencies appropriations for fiscal 1961, providing \$3,981,350,000 for the Mutual Security Program and \$7,704,000 for administration of the Ryukyu Islands by the Army. Passed 67-26 (SD 6-16; ND 35-3; R 26-7), Aug. 24, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 198 -- HR 13161.** Second Supplemental Appropriation Act for fiscal 1961. Committee amendments providing \$190 million for the Mutual Security Program. Agreed to, en bloc, 56-31 (SD 5-13; ND 26-10; R 25-8), Aug. 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 199 -- HR 13161.** Passage of the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, providing \$305,042,731 for various agencies and programs. Passed 67-21 (SD 6-13; ND 32-4; R 29-4), Aug. 29, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

**RC 206 -- HR 13062.** Extend Sugar Act through Dec. 31, 1961 and authorize the President to cut the sugar quota of the Dominican Republic by 321,857 tons, provided the Organization of American States voted economic sanctions on the Dominican Republic by Oct. 15. Dirksen (R Ill.) substitute amendment to grant the President authority to cut the Dominican quota without regard to any OAS action. Agreed to 62-17 (SD 7-12; ND 28-5; R 27-0), Sept. 1, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

## House Roll Calls

**RC 1 -- HR 1217.** Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to remove, for two years, the duty on amorphous graphite valued at less than \$50 per ton. Passed 278-116 (SD 36-56; ND 115-39; R 127-21), Feb. 2, 1960. The President did not take a position on the bill.

**RC 11 -- H Res 359.** An open rule providing 15 hours of House debate on HR 8601, the Civil Rights Act. Agreed to 314-93 (SD 21-84; ND 156-0; R 137-9), March 10, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 13 -- HR 8601.** Civil Rights Act of 1960. McCulloch (R Ohio)-Celler (D N.Y.) amendment embodying the Administration's proposal for court-appointed referees to help Negroes register and vote when the court has found that a "pattern or practice" of discrimination existed. Agreed to 295-124 (SD 9-98; ND 163-2; R 123-24), March 23, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 14 -- HR 8601.** Poff (R Va.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete the words making it a crime to obstruct court orders for school desegregation "by any threatening letter or communication". Rejected 118-304 (SD 98-9; ND 4-163; R 16-132), March 24, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 15 -- HR 8601.** Passage of the bill making obstruction of court orders for school desegregation a crime, requiring preservation of voting records, providing for court referees and other matters. Agreed to 311-109 (SD 15-93; ND 164-1; R 132-15), March 24, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 19 -- HR 8601.** Approval by the House of the Senate amendments to the bill, thus sending the measure to the President. Senate amendments agreed to 288-95 (SD 18-81; ND 147-2; R 123-12), April 21, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 20 -- HR 11510 -- Mutual Security Act of 1960.** Authorize appropriations of \$1,318,400,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1961. Passed 243-131 (SD 37-55; ND 125-24; R 81-52), April 21, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 40 -- HR 11510.** Mutual Security Act of 1960, setting policy and authorizing fiscal 1961 appropriations of \$1,366,200,000 for certain non-military assistance portions of the Mutual Security Program. Adoption of the conference report. Agreed to 240-138 (SD 29-58; ND 122-26; R 89-54), May 12, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 49 -- HR 10128.** School Construction Assistance Act of 1960. Powell (D N.Y.) amendment to require that school facilities built with the help of money made available under the Act be open to all students without regard to race, color, creed, national origin, or religion. Agreed to 218-181 (SD 1-97; ND 99-63; R 118-21), May 26, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 51 -- HR 10128.** Motion to agree to the bill as amended in the Committee of the Whole by Thompson (D N.J.) and Powell (D N.Y.). Agreed to 223-177 (SD 3-96; ND 105-58; R 115-23), May 26, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

**RC 61 -- HR 12619.** Mutual Security and related agencies appropriations for fiscal 1961. Taber (R N.Y.) amendment to restore \$200 million of a \$400 million cut in the President's request for military assistance. Agreed to 212-173 (SD 13-85; ND 92-54; R 107-34), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 62 -- HR 12619.** Passage of the bill. Passed 259-124 (SD 40-58; ND 126-19; R 93-47), June 17, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 72 -- HR 11001.** Provide for United States participation in the International Development Assn. and authorize a U.S. subscription of \$320,290,000. Passed 249-158 (SD 39-60; ND 125-36; R 85-62), June 29, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 92 -- HR 13161.** Second Supplemental appropriation bill for fiscal 1961. Ford (R Mich.) motion to agree to Senate amendment, reported in disagreement by conference committee, adding \$65 million for Mutual Security Program defense support. Adopted 203-193 (SD 10-86; ND 101-57; R 92-50), Aug. 31, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

**RC 93 -- HR 13161.** Taber (R N.Y.) motion to agree to Senate amendment, reported in disagreement by conference committee, adding \$26 million for Mutual Security Program special assistance funds. Rejected 175-216 (SD 4-91; ND 94-61; R 77-64), Aug. 31, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.



## Political Notes

### PRESIDENTIAL TALLY

Partially official returns from 165,883 of the nation's 166,064 voting units Nov. 30 gave these results of the Nov. 8 Presidential election:

	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
Kennedy-Johnson	34,126,130 (50.12%)	300
Nixon-Lodge	33,960,457 (49.88%)	223
Kennedy plurality	165,673	
Unpledged electors		14
(269 electoral votes needed to win)		

### VOTING INVESTIGATIONS

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton Dec. 1 announced the organization of a "National Recount and Fair Elections Committee" to "demand an honest count" of the 1960 Presidential election apparently won by John F. Kennedy and to track down "irregularities and fraud...which constitute a national disgrace." Morton said he had the responsibility to investigate in light of reports from GOP investigators in some states. He said he felt he had the support of President Eisenhower and he had told Republican nominee Richard M. Nixon of the plan and Nixon "realized it was my responsibility." (Weekly Report p. 1903)

Morton cited Illinois, where the state canvassing board Nov. 28 postponed official action on the votes pending verification of election results, as a state where fraud was likely. Illinois Gov. William G. Stratton (R) Nov. 30 said if sufficient evidence of fraud is uncovered, the board might not certify Democratic Presidential electors. Kennedy's unofficial margin is 8,849. (If a state's electors are not certified before the Dec. 19 voting of the electoral college, no votes are cast for the state. If Illinois did not vote, electoral votes needed to win would be 255 and Kennedy would have 273 electoral votes, a margin of 18 votes. Nixon has 223.)

Kennedy Nov. 28 said he was not disturbed by reports of fraud: "My information is the count has been accurate."

### GEORGIA SUITS

A Savannah, Ga., couple, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Helmly, Nov. 21 filed in federal court separate suits asking damages as a result of the Sept. 14 primary and in effect challenging Georgia's county unit system.

The county unit system, similar to the national electoral college system, allocates 2 to 6 unit votes to each of Georgia's 159 counties. Ballots are counted separately by county and the winner of the popular votes in each county receives all the county's unit votes. A candidate can win a majority of the popular vote yet lose the election by taking a minority of the county unit votes.

The county unit system is mandatory in gubernatorial and Senatorial primaries but optional, at the discretion of the district party committees, in primaries for the House of Representatives. Each of Georgia's 10 Congressional Districts now functions under the county unit

system in primaries. All general elections are decided by direct popular vote. Georgia voters have twice refused constitutional amendments which would make general elections by county unit.

In the Sept. 14, 1960, Georgia 1st District primary Rep. Prince H. Preston (D) received 33,795 votes to 33,374 for G. Elliott Hagan. Hagan, however, had 26 county unit votes to 18 for Preston, receiving the nomination. He was unopposed in the Nov. 8 general election.

Helmly's suit charged that election of a Representative whose popular vote is less than his opponent's violates Article I, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. Mrs. Helmly's suit charged that, as a resident of a more populous county, her vote counts for less than that of a citizen of a county with fewer residents.

Counsel for the two is Atlanta's mayor, William B. Hartsfield, who lost a 1958 attempt to get the U.S. Supreme Court to establish a special three-judge District Court to rule on the constitutionality of the system. Several Georgia political leaders, including Gov. S. Ernest Vandiver (D) and Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D), have defended the system on the grounds that it prevents a big city political machine from controlling the state. Talmadge has said the system might be modified in accordance with population shifts.

### ELECTION DISPUTE

Rep. Don Magnuson (D Wash.) Nov. 29 officially contested the Nov. 22 ordering of a recount of his close election victory over John Stender (R) by the King county election board. Magnuson Nov. 20 was declared the winner of Washington's 7th District House seat after the official count gave him a 116-vote lead over Stender. Stender had led in the unofficial counting. GOP county chairman John R. Bernard requested the recount. Magnuson's contest of the free recounting order is based on alleged inadequacy of Republicans to show they have proof of legally required "proof of discrepancy or fraud". (Weekly Report p. 1923)

### JACKSON TO RESIGN

Democratic National Chairman Henry M. Jackson Dec. 1 announced he would resign as chairman Inauguration Day, Jan. 20, 1961, or the following day. Jackson made his announcement after a conference with President-designate John F. Kennedy. Kennedy Dec. 1 said "We couldn't possibly have won 'without Jackson's help but he recognized the pressure of Jackson's duties as a Senator from Washington. Jackson, who became national chairman at the request of Kennedy following the Democratic National Convention, had said then he hoped to resign before Congress convened in January. Three days after the election, Nov. 11, Jackson had announced he would stay on as chairman until sometime in the spring in order to help clean up the Democratic campaign deficit.

Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton Nov. 22 said a meeting of the GOP National Committee, earlier called for Dec. 9-10, had been postponed until



Jan. 6-7. Morton said the postponement was due to conflicts arising on the first dates and because of current recounts and vote investigations occurring in several states. Morton said the meeting would begin work aimed at the 1962 elections. (Weekly Report p. 1903)

## TEXAS SENATE SEAT

Ex-Sen. William A. Blakley (D 1957) Nov. 28 said he would accept an interim appointment to the Senate seat to be vacated by Vice President-designate Lyndon B. Johnson. Texas Gov. Price Daniel (D) Nov. 11 said he would offer the seat to Blakley. (Weekly Report p. 1923)

Blakley said he would also be a candidate for the special election to fill the remainder of the term, which lasts until 1967. The election must be held between 60-90 days after Johnson resigns and will be in the form of an open primary with candidates from all parties running against each other. If no entrant receives a majority of the votes the two candidates receiving the most votes will have a runoff. Ex-Gov. Allan Shivers (D 1951-57) Nov. 23 said he might run for Johnson's seat. Rep. Joe M. Kilgore (D) Nov. 26 said he had considered making the race but decided to remain in the House.

## KENNEDY ACTIVITIES

The birth of his first son, John Fitzgerald Kennedy Jr., Nov. 25 at 12:22 a.m., brought President-designate John F. Kennedy back to Washington, D.C., for a stay of undetermined length. Kennedy had just returned to Florida after a Nov. 24 Thanksgiving day with his family in Washington, D.C., and had planned to continue his pre-Administration planning at his father's Palm Beach home there.

Among those with whom Kennedy conferred:

Nov. 22 -- Clark M. Clifford, Kennedy's liaison with the Eisenhower Administration; Matthew McCloskey, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, to discuss Democratic campaign deficit.

Nov. 27 -- Robert F. Kennedy.

Nov. 28 -- Former Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson.

Nov. 29 -- Rep. Chester B. Bowles (D Conn.); North Carolina Gov.-elect Terry Sanford (D).

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty Nov. 28 announced President Eisenhower and Kennedy would meet at the White House Dec. 6. Hagerty said other members of the Administration would be "standing by" in case they were called upon to join the conference.

(President-designate Eisenhower met with then-President Harry S. Truman Nov. 18, 1952, after which they announced they had set up "a framework for liaison and exchange of information between the present Administration and the incoming Administration" that would "be of great value" to national stability and international progress. Eisenhower was accompanied by his representative to the Bureau of the Budget, Joseph M. Dodge, and his liaison man with key government agencies, Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge, the GOP Vice Presidential candidate of 1960.)

Theodore C. Sorenson, who will serve as special counsel to President Kennedy, Nov. 23 said, "no Senator or Congressman is going to have a tough time getting in to see the country's new President."

## NIXON FUTURE

President Eisenhower congratulated Vice President Richard M. Nixon on his losing race for the Presidency during the course of their first post-election meeting Nov. 25. The two talked about "almost everything under the sun," including Nixon's future plans.

Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Klein, Nov. 25 said Nixon was considering joining a California law firm, but he was also contemplating professions other than law in places other than California. There had been speculation that a Nixon move to California would indicate he was available to run for the governorship there in 1962.

David E. Arnt, a Hillsdale, Mich., industrialist, Nov. 22 reported "tremendous response" to his proposal that Nixon head an organization to rebuild the Republican party over the next four years. The organization would be financed by \$10-a-year pledges from 100,000 persons; Nixon would receive \$100,000 annually. Arnt said he had had no reaction from Nixon on the plan.

Nixon Nov. 27 challenged charges by some Republicans that New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R) had not worked as hard as he might have to carry New York for Nixon. Nixon lost New York by 404,535 votes. "No one in the country worked harder for the Nixon-Lodge ticket than did Gov. Rockefeller," Nixon said. (Weekly Report p. 1333)

## CQ OUTLOOK EXAMINED

Here is how Congressional Quarterly's final outlook story on the 1960 gubernatorial and Congressional elections (Nov. 4 Weekly Report p. 1815) corresponded to the election returns:

### Governorships:

Listed Doubtful: 17. Of these 10 actually changed hands between the parties, and six others were won by less than a 5% plurality.

Listed Leaning Democratic: 3. All 3 went Democratic (including one currently Republican.)

Listed Leaning Republican: 2. One went Republican, one went Democratic.

Listed Safe Democratic: 4. All went Democratic.

Listed Safe Republican: 1. It went Republican.

### Senate Seats:

Listed Doubtful: 5. Of these 1 changed hands and 3 were won by a plurality of less than 5% of the vote.

Listed Leaning Democratic: 10. Of these 9 went Democratic, 1 Republican.

Listed Leaning Republican: 8. Of these all went Republican.

Listed Safe Democratic: 10. All went Democratic.

Listed Safe Republican: 1. It went Republican.

### House Seats:

Listed Doubtful: 74 seats. Of these 29 changed hands between the parties and 23 were won by a margin of less than 5% of the vote.

Listed Leaning Democratic: 45. Of these 43 went Democratic, 2 Republican.

Listed Leaning Republican: 56. Of these 54 (including four formerly Democratic seats) went Republican and two went Democratic.

Listed Safe Democratic: 185. All went Democratic.

Listed Safe Republican: 77. 76 went Republican, 1 Democratic.

(For Political Briefs, see p. 1937.)

## BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW HOUSE MEMBERS FROM SOUTH

Following are biographies of the new Members of the House from the South. These will be followed by biographies of new House Members from the West, East and Midwest.

### GEORGIA

#### G. Elliott Hagan (D), 1st District

After unsuccessful tries in 1956 and 1958 to gain the Democratic House nomination in Georgia's 1st District, G. Elliott Hagan, 44, Sept. 14, 1960, just beat Rep. Prince Preston (D 1947-61) in the primary contest for the nomination, and was subsequently unopposed in the election. The primary battle has instigated calls for reform in Georgia's county unit system; while Preston polled 501 more popular votes than Hagan, because of vote distribution Hagan won the primary by county units 26-18.

Hagan was elected to the Georgia Legislature at the age of 23. He served there for five terms, interrupted by two years in the Army Signal Corps in World War II. He served one term in the Georgia Senate.

Hagan campaigned as a segregationist, against economic waste, against "dollar diplomacy and give-away programs", saying in spending public monies "our own people should be considered first."

Hagan was born May 24, 1916 in Sylvania, Ga., still his home. He was graduated from the University of Georgia and took law courses after graduation. He is married and has three children. He is a deacon of the Baptist church.

He was an officer of the state board of workman's compensation in 1946, served two terms representing Georgia on the National Council of State Governments and held various positions with the Office of Price Stabilization 1951-53.

#### John W. Davis (D), 7th District

John W. Davis, 44, was the only one of Georgia's 10 Democratic Congressional candidates to have opposition in 1960. Incomplete and unofficial returns show Davis took almost 75 percent of the vote over an attempt by GOP candidate Ralph Ivey to establish a Republican beachhead in the state. Davis won the Democratic nomination after a hard four-way primary fight due to the retirement of Rep. Erwin Mitchell (D 1958-61).

In his campaign literature, Davis has backed federal aid to education "without strings attached", federal protection for the textile industry, a "voluntary health program", "the traditions of the South and the Southern way of life".

Davis is a lawyer and has served as a circuit court judge since 1955. Before his judgeship he served as appointed solicitor of another circuit court.

Davis was born Sept. 12, 1916, in Rome, Ga. He now lives in Summerville with his wife and three children. He is a Presbyterian. Davis took both B.A. and law degrees from the University of Georgia. He served three and a half years in the Army counter-intelligence corps.

#### Robert G. Stephens Jr. (D), 10th District

Robert G. Stephens Jr., 47, topped a series of successful races he has run since 1947 by winning a six-contestant race for the Democratic nomination in Georgia's 10th District where Rep. Paul Brown (D 1933-61) was retiring. Stephens was unopposed in the general election.

Stephens' former elective offices were city attorney for Athens, Ga., 1947-50, Georgia state senator, 1951-53 and representative in the Georgia house 1953-59. Stephens has also kept a law practice going and for several years taught political science at the University of Georgia. He received his B.A., M.A. and law degrees from the University.

Stephens served with the U.S. Army for four and a half years during World War II and was a member of the legal staff of Justice Robert Jackson at the Nuremberg trials. After college he had been an exchange student at the University of Hamburg, Germany.

While in the Georgia house he was chairman of the banks and banking committee. He is general counsel for the Georgia Press Assn. and a member of the state Democratic executive committee.

Stephens was born Aug. 14, 1913, in Atlanta, Ga., but now makes his home in Athens. He is married and has four children. He is a Southern Presbyterian.

### NORTH CAROLINA

#### David N. Henderson (D), 3rd District

David N. Henderson, 39, had to win three elections to take over the seat of retiring Rep. Graham A. Barden (D 1935-61). Henderson and state senator James O. Simpkins were top men in Georgia's 3rd District primary and Henderson won the runoff by more than 4,000 votes. Unofficial returns gave Henderson 72.5 percent of the vote over his Republican opponent in the general election.

Henderson says he was bitten by the Congressional bug when he worked from 1951 to 1952 as assistant general counsel to the House Education and Labor Committee, of which Barden was chairman. Henderson practiced law in his Wallace, N.C., hometown since 1949, was solicitor to the county court for four years and judge of the county court since 1958.

Henderson, in his campaign, backed the present farm tobacco program; protection for the fishing industry both against foreign competition and by eliminating taxes on equipment; tax reduction "for all through reduction of costs of government"; school construction aid to free local funds to raise teachers salaries. He was for Vice President-designate Lyndon B. Johnson as the 1960 Democratic Presidential nominee.

Henderson was born April 16, 1921, in Hubert, N.C. He was graduated from Davidson College and received his law degree from the University of North Carolina law school. He served in the Air Force in the Pacific in World War II. He is married and has three sons. He is a deacon of the Presbyterian church.

## Horace R. Kornegay (D), 6th District

Horace R. Kornegay, 36, had both a primary and a general election fight to win before he took over the seat of retiring Rep. Carl T. Durham (D 1939-61). Durham had no Republican opponent in 1956 and 1958; Kornegay had almost 60 percent of the popular vote over his Republican opponent according to unofficial and incomplete returns.

Kornegay said national security, national defense and the "farm problem" were the major campaign issues in his district, rather than local problems. He served three years as an assistant solicitor and was elected solicitor for North Carolina's 12th district in 1954 and reelected in 1958.

Kornegay was born March 12, 1924, in Asheville, N.C., but now makes his home in Greensboro. He attended Wake Forest College. He was in the Army Infantry for three years in World War II. He is married and has three children. He is a Methodist.

## OKLAHOMA

### Clyde A. Wheeler Jr. (R), 6th District

Republican Clyde A. Wheeler Jr., appears to have broken the "closed" contest for the seat of Oklahoma's 6th District which has gone on between Democrats Rep.

Toby Morris (1947-53, 1957-61) and ex-Rep. Victor Wickersham (1941-47, 1949-57) ever since 1952. In that year Oklahoma was redistricted and Wickersham, who represented the old 7th District, beat Morris, who represented the old 6th, in the primary for the new 6th District nomination. In 1956, Morris took the seat from Wickersham. In 1960, Wickersham beat incumbent Morris in the primary but Wheeler took Wickersham in the general election by 136 votes, according to complete unofficial returns.

With his wife, the former Barbara Dodd, as his campaign manager, Wheeler put on a strenuous campaign. Wickersham ran "scared". Wheeler said the only promise he would make was "to provide the people with full-time, experienced and competent representation." Maintaining "a sound fiscal structure" was a recurrent theme of his campaign.

Wheeler was confidential secretary to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, 1955-57 and Congressional liaison for Benson 1957-59. He joined President Eisenhower as a staff assistant for Congressional relations in February 1959 and remained with the President until he retired to run for Congress Sept. 1, 1960. Wheeler has also served as a school principal in Kansas.

Wheeler was born March 12, 1921, in Laverne, Okla., still his home. He took both a B.A. (in history) and an M.A. (in political science) from Oklahoma State University. He worked in pilot training and aircraft testing during the war and is now a member of the naval reserve. The 1960 campaign was his first try for elective office. He is a Methodist and has three children.

## Political Briefs

### PUERTO RICAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop James P. Davis of San Juan, Puerto Rico, Nov. 21 said Catholics who defied a prohibition by three Puerto Rican bishops -- one of whom was Davis -- against voting for Gov. Luis Munoz Marin or his party would not be punished. Davis said reports that such voters would be punished for the sin of disobedience were unauthorized. These reports had led to a furor centering around the denial of Catholic communion to Mayor Felisa Rincon de Gautier of San Juan. Dona Felisa is a member of Marin's Popular Democratic party. The bishops' prohibition had drawn considerable attention in the United States because of the "religious issue" surrounding the candidacy of Democratic Presidential nominee John F. Kennedy. (Weekly Report p. 1778, 1874)

### JACK TRIAL

A retrial of Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack on charges of violating the New York City charter and conspiring to obstruct justice began in general sessions court Nov. 14. The first trial ended July 7 in a hung jury. Jack, a Negro, Nov. 15 unsuccessfully challenged the 86 member panel from which the jury was to be chosen, on grounds of alleged discrimination in selecting the panel. (No Negroes were on the jury as finally chosen. The foreman of the jury in Jack's first trial was a Negro. Jack has been under self-imposed suspension from his office since before the first trial. (Weekly Report p. 1391)

### ROCKEFELLER 1962 PLANS

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller Nov. 29 said he would be a candidate for reelection in 1962. He would not agree that his announcement was a step towards the 1964 GOP Presidential nomination, although he said he would work towards strengthening the party for the 1964 race.

Rockefeller said he considered losing 1960 GOP Presidential nominee Richard M. Nixon "one of the vital forces in the Republican party" but added, "I don't think, frankly, between elections, when a party loses the Presidency, that the party has an actual head. The only real head is the national chairman." He said he looked forward to working with Nixon in building the party.

Rockefeller Nov. 16 said that upon a "review of estimates of state revenues for fiscal 1961, he felt he could recommend to the legislature a 10 percent cut, for everyone paying the New York state personal income tax, in taxes on 1960 income. Rockefeller named three factors which he said made the cut possible: "increased efficiency and economy in state government;" improved efficiency in tax collection, particularly the use of the withholding system; and "a relatively high level of business activity in the state which has produced more revenue than earlier anticipated." One of Rockefeller's most controversial acts as Governor was his asking Feb. 2, 1959, for a \$277 million tax increase, including \$150 million increase in personal income taxes, just one month after assuming office.

## MISSION 66 NEARS HALF-WAY MARK IN PARK IMPROVEMENT

Mission 66 -- the 10-year program of the National Park Service designed to raise the standards of the parks and increase facilities -- on Jan. 1, 1961 will have completed the first four and a half years of its operation. Progress during that period has been "good", according to Park Service officials, despite a lag in certain areas of the program, particularly the improvement and construction of roads.

The program was inaugurated in 1956 by the Interior Department because facilities throughout the national parks used by visitors and park management had deteriorated to the extent that roads were unsafe, campgrounds run down and overcrowded and most conditions at a substandard level.

### Ten-Year Goals

In the first year of the program the parks were visited by nearly 55 million persons. In 1959 the figure was 62.8 million. The objective of Mission 66 is to realize the potential of the national parks so that, in 1966, the year the program ends, the 80 million persons expected to visit the parks can be adequately accommodated.

The major goals of the plan as adopted by the National Park Service were threefold:

- Eliminate the deficit in park staffs, facilities and maintenance which had continued since the end of World War II and then increase services in anticipation of future needs.
- Provide full protection of natural, historic and prehistoric areas in the National Park System.
- Evaluate outdoor recreation resources in cooperation with other public agencies in order to develop a national recreation plan for the United States.

Although Mission 66 involved an ambitious schedule for the construction of new facilities -- campsites, trails, water storage, roads -- Park Service officials have pointed out that providing new equipment is not as important as reconditioning existing facilities and making the parks more attractive to users.

This Fact Sheet reviews the accomplishments of Mission 66 during its first four years -- from July 1, 1956 through June 30, 1960 -- and compares the anticipated expenditures for the program with the amounts actually spent.

### Accomplishments

Following is a breakdown of the various areas in which the Park Service in the past four years has made improvements under Mission 66 and, where the information was available, the extent of the facilities before the program was inaugurated.

**Trails** -- In 1956 there were 8,242 miles of trails in national parks. The goal for the program was the construction or rehabilitation of 1,500 miles of trails. By

June 30, 1960 the service had completed 129 miles of new trails and improved 82 miles of existing trails and walks.

**Campsites** -- Campsites within the various camping areas in 1956 totaled 12,833. The service has planned to make 17,760 new campsites by 1966, bringing the total up to 30,593. At the end of the four-year period campsites numbered 22,956.

**Roads and Parkways** -- In 1956 there were 600 miles of parkways for visitors throughout the national parks. The goal laid down in Mission 66 was the construction of another 500 miles. By July 1960, more than 100 miles had been built with another 145 under construction. The 1966 goal for maintenance roads was a total of 6,510 miles, about 300 miles more than existed when the program was inaugurated, and reconstruction of 2,000 miles of existing roads. In four years the Park Service had improved 424 miles of existing service roads and constructed 68 new miles.

**Land Acquisition** -- When the parks were originally designated, persons owning land within the areas were permitted to retain it and use it any way they chose. As the owners have died or moved away the service acquired the land, incorporating it into the park. During the 10 years of Mission 66 the service has aimed for the acquisition of 363,750 acres of these "isolated" lands. By the end of fiscal 1960 the Park Service had acquired 190,132 acres.

The National Parks Service by June 31, 1960 had also: increased parking facilities by 19,666 spaces; constructed 1,438 exhibits; built 31 new campfire circles; erected 45 new visitor centers; increased its personnel from 7,205 to 8,502; built 234 new sewage systems and 1,500 comfort stations; and constructed new water storage facilities capable of handling 18,151,755 gallons.

### Finances

The National Park Service, in drafting plans for Mission 66, anticipated a total budget for the 10 years of \$785.8 million. Of this amount, \$476.3 million would be spent on capital improvements and \$310.2 million for operating the service. Actual appropriations have exceeded the original estimates, but have lagged behind revised estimates, according to Park Service officials.

Total appropriations through fiscal 1961 amounted to \$386.3 million. The yearly breakdown follows: fiscal 1957 -- \$68 million; fiscal 1958 -- \$76 million; fiscal 1959 -- \$79.9 million; fiscal 1960 -- \$79.4 million; fiscal 1961 -- \$83.0 million. Between fiscal 1957 and fiscal 1959, the Park Service spent approximately \$27 million a year on operations and \$48 million a year on capital improvements. For fiscal 1956, prior to the inauguration of Mission 66, Congress appropriated \$48.9 million for the National Park Service.





## Around The Capitol

### NEW ORLEANS SCHOOLS

A three-judge federal court Nov. 30 denied requests by the state of Louisiana and the New Orleans Parish School Board that it suspend school desegregation in New Orleans. At the same time it voided a number of state laws designed to prevent integration of the schools and enjoined more than 700 state and local officials, including Gov. Jimmie Davis (D), from interfering.

Two New Orleans grade schools Nov. 14 were integrated as required by the grade-a-year desegregation plan ordered May 16 by Federal District Judge J. Skelly Wright. The state legislature has attempted to prevent this by passing a number of laws prohibiting integration of the schools. Wright Nov. 10 issued a temporary restraining order barring state and local officials from interfering with the desegregation plan and a three-judge federal court was set up to hear the appeals. (Weekly Report p. 1908)

The court consisted of U.S. Circuit Judge Richard T. Reeves, U.S. District Judge Herbert W. Christenberry and Wright.

The unanimous ruling of the court was on two motions. The New Orleans Parish School Board had asked that desegregation be suspended until the state and federal governments could resolve their differences on the way to carry out desegregation, and the state of Louisiana had asked that the plan for desegregation be permanently abandoned.

The decision struck down the theory of interposition which holds that the state can place its sovereignty between the Federal Government and the residents of the state. It is a key point in the argument of states rights advocates since it would prevent the intervention of the Federal Government over the opposition of the state. The Louisiana legislature at a special session Nov. 13, and subsequently, passed a number of laws designed to prevent the integration of schools. The laws embodied the theory of interposition.

Interposition was an "amorphous concept" based on the theory that the United States is a compact of states each with the right to "interpose its sovereignty against the enforcement within its borders of any decision of the Supreme Court or act of Congress," the court said. By voiding that theory, the court said, all segregation measures tied to it also fell.

Louisiana Attorney General Jack Gremillion said the decision would be appealed.

### DOCTORS MEET

The American Medical Assn. Nov. 30 voted to set up a national voluntary health insurance program. Adopted at its annual clinical meeting in Washington, the program would operate through established commercial medical insurance associations such as Blue Shield, Blue Cross and the American Hospital Assn.

The AMA Nov. 27 had announced it would oppose with all of its "tremendous strength" any attempts by Congress and President-designate John F. Kennedy to incorporate medical care for the aged into the social security

system. The announcement, made by Dr. Ernest B. Howard, assistant executive vice president of the association, said that the strength of the AMA had enabled it to win "last time", referring to the defeat of Kennedy's medical program to care for the aged which was defeated by Congress in 1960. (Weekly Report p. 1477)

### NATO CONFERENCE

Vice President-designate Lyndon B. Johnson Nov. 27 returned from Europe where he attended the sixth annual North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Parliamentarians Conference, talked with NATO officials and discussed policies of the incoming Kennedy Administration with European heads of state. (Weekly Report p. 1920)

Among others, Johnson Nov. 22 met with French President Charles de Gaulle and Nov. 25, in separate meetings, conferred with NATO Secretary General Paul-Henri Spaak and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. On Nov. 24 Johnson, in an address to the conference, pledged the Kennedy Administration to responsible continuity in United States foreign policy.

The NATO conference focused on whether the North Atlantic Alliance should be given a nuclear striking force under the direct command of NATO. Currently, NATO nuclear weapons are under the control of the nation controlling the nuclear war head. Gen. Lauris Norstad, Supreme Commander Allied Powers in Europe, Nov. 21 recommended modernization for the NATO force, including medium-range ballistic missiles and a pool of nuclear weapons. Norstad had long advocated a nuclear force for NATO.

The U.S. delegation to the conference Nov. 23 approved the concept of a NATO nuclear force, and the entire conference Nov. 26 adopted a resolution recommending a voice for each of the 15 member nations in the use of NATO missiles. The resolution, to be presented to the NATO council meeting in December, however, did not specifically recommend NATO control of a nuclear striking force.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Nov. 26 -- Five members of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy left for a two-week tour of Europe to inspect storage facilities for U.S. nuclear warheads and the operations of U.S. nuclear missile bases. The members were: Reps. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), incoming chairman of the Committee; Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.); Craig Hosmer (R Calif.); Jack Westland (R Wash.); and Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R Utah).

### WEATHER SATELLITE

The United States Nov. 23 launched a satellite designed to send back to Earth meteorologic information helpful for forecasting high altitude weather.

The satellite, Tiros II, was the second weather-eye satellite to be launched by the U.S., but the first actually to return information useful to meteorologists. Tiros II takes pictures, which it broadcasts back to Earth, from 400 miles in space.

## RED NO. 1

The Food and Drug Administration Nov. 22 prohibited further use of Food, Drug and Cosmetic Red No. 1. The color additive is a water soluble coal tar color widely used in a number of foods, drugs and cosmetics, but not in any lipsticks.

John L. Harvey, Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs said further use of the additive has been prohibited because preliminary tests had shown that Red No. 1 produced liver damage. He said no safe level had been established, and added there was no basis for concluding the additive caused cancer. The tests would be continued, he said.

The order preventing further use was taken pursuant to provisions of a 1960 law (S 2197 -- PL 86-618) regulating the use of color additives in foods, drugs and cosmetics. The new law shifted the responsibility for demonstrating the safety of color additives from the FDA to the industries involved. (Weekly Report p. 1182)

## BASE SHUT-DOWNS

The Air Force Nov. 28 announced it would close three major bases and alter the mission of others as part of its transition from a service of manned aircraft to one combining missiles and piloted airplanes.

The bases scheduled to be closed by June 1961 are: Mitchel, Long Island, N.Y.; Chennault, Lake Charles, La.; and MacDill, Tampa, Fla. In addition, Donaldson Air Force Base at Greenville, S.C., will be turned over to the use of reserve units in June 1961 and Hunter Air Force Base at Savannah, Ga., will be turned over to the Military Air Transport Command early in 1961. Both had been used as regular Air Force facilities.

Approximately 2,300 civilians will lose their jobs due to the changes, the Air Force said. Military personnel at the bases to be closed will be transferred to other bases.

## APALACHIN CONVENTION

The United States Court of Appeals Nov. 28 reversed a lower court conviction of 19 men involved in an alleged Apalachin "crime convention" in 1957. The defendants, sentenced Jan. 13 to varying jail terms, had been convicted of conspiring to obstruct justice by agreeing not to disclose the purpose of the Apalachin meeting. (Weekly Report p. 335)

In a unanimous decision, the Court of Appeals said the Government had failed to present sufficient evidence to prove an agreement by the defendants to lie to New York State and federal investigators about the purpose of their meeting. The court also said that on the date of the meeting, Nov. 14, 1957, the defendants had no reason to anticipate they "would be called to testify under oath about the events of the day."

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Labor Department Nov. 25 reported the consumer price index rose by four-tenths of one percent in October, to 127.3 percent of the 1947-49 average, for an all-time high. The index in September was 126.8 percent. (Weekly Report p. 1838)

A special analysis of the rise from October 1959 to October 1960 showed that 40 percent of the increase over

the year was due to a boost in food prices. The increase in the cost of services during the year -- rent, transportation, medical care -- was slightly higher than that of food, the report said.

## PAYMENTS' DEFICIT

President Eisenhower Nov. 28 released a statement pledging whatever action was necessary in order "to protect the integrity of the dollar." The statement was released by the White House after the President had conferred with Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson and Under Secretary of State Douglas Dillon upon their return from West Germany where they had discussed the deficit in U.S. foreign trade with West German officials. Specifically, Anderson and Dillon had asked, without success, that West Germany pay \$600 million a year towards the maintenance of U.S. troops in West Germany in order to help check the outflow of gold from the United States. (Weekly Report p. 1920)

The President's statement acknowledged the failure of the mission to win West German contributions for troop maintenance, but it did say that the "discussion contributed greatly to a growing understanding of the problem" of the unfavorable balance of payments for the U.S. The President's statement also said that Anderson and Dillon, "both in substance and in presentation", had carried out his instructions which had been fully coordinated with the Departments of State and Defense.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- Nov. 27 -- Reps. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) and Bryon Johnson (D Colo.), members of the House Banking and Currency Committee, began a three-week tour of Western Europe in order to study the problem of U.S. deficits in foreign trade.

Nov. 29 -- Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) proposed an eight-point tax program, in part, designed to help reduce the deficit in the U.S. international balance-of-payments. In this aim, the program would repeal or modify foreign tax credit laws. Other parts of the program would close tax loopholes and raise federal revenue.

## SPY CHARGE

The United States Government Nov. 29 charged Dr. Robert Soblen with wartime espionage. Soblen is the brother of Jack Soble who was sentenced to prison for seven years in 1957 for espionage.

The Government charges were brought with a grand jury indictment of two counts. The first count charged Soblen with conspiring with several other Soviet espionage agents, including his brother, during World War II and the second related to alleged espionage acts since the war. The indictment charged that Soblen was a member of a spy ring headed by former Soviet secret police head Lavrenti P. Beria.

Soblen was arrested in New York and placed under a \$75,000 bail.

## RECESS APPOINTMENT

President Eisenhower made the following recess appointment:

Walter C. Wallace of New York, a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Manpower; Nov. 5.

## WEEKLY REPORT CORRECTIONS

To increase the reference value of its editorial matter, Congressional Quarterly periodically publishes corrections and clarifications of its Weekly Report, Almanac and supplements. CQ corrects major errors as they are noted and assembles other corrections at the end of each quarter.

The following corrections are to be made in the 1960 Weekly Report:

Page 328 -- In roll call 5 Bennett (D Fla.) should be recorded N (not Y) and Fawcett (D Fla.) should be recorded Y (not N).

Page 439, Column 2 -- Under "Housing Starts," figures quoted are for annual rate of construction (not individual months).

Page 559, Column 1 -- In eighth paragraph Keating was referring to the 1954 Supreme Court decision (not 1956).

Page 581, Column 2 -- Under "Special Census", paragraph beginning "Los Angeles....", the cost of the Los Angeles special census was \$334,000 (not \$334 million).

Page 593, Column 2 -- Under "Related Developments", end of fourth line should read: for surveillance of administration (not for administration).

Page 619, Column 1 -- Delete entire second paragraph under sub-head "Tariff History" and substitute: Upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the President established a quota on lead of 354,720 tons annually and on zinc of 520,960 tons.

Page 658, Column 2 -- Under sub-head "Senate Bill Reported", President Eisenhower's request for mutual security should read: \$1,454,900,000 (not \$1,475,000,000).

Page 660, Column 1 -- Last paragraph, third line should read: (\$40 million) coming from the \$3,840,000,000 (not \$3,840,000).

Page 704, Column 1 -- Under "Mutual Security Authorization", second paragraph, fourth line should read: \$1,454,900,000 (not \$1,475,000,000).

Page 720, Column 1 -- Under "Texas Primary Outlook", second line should read: May 7 (not May 10).

Page 720, Column 2 -- Under "N.M. Primary Outlook", fifth paragraph, eighth line: Carlos Trujillo was a candidate in the Democratic primary for the seat in the first district (not Republican primary).

Page 802, Column 1 -- Under "NASA Functions", second line should read: clean bill (HR 12049).

Page 809, Column 2 -- Under heading "Mutual Security", delete "Fellow Americans" and precede text with: "Mr. Vice President, Mr. Johnston, Dr. Bush, Your Excellencies and Ladies and Gentlemen of this distinguished audience:

Before I convey to you the thoughts that I have put down on paper for this purpose this evening, I want to give a word of explanation about my understanding about this meeting.

The invitation that I received requested that I add my voice to those who support the Mutual Security Program of the United States and cooperation among the free nations of the world. There was not a word said about any function honoring me, and I heard no such talk from either the co-chairman or any of my staff. So I want to take this moment to thank my friends from so many countries who have paid to me overgenerous and possibly undeserved compliments.

I want to say to them something that they already know -- and I am sure you do -- that the greetings that I received from so many places in Europe and Asia were simply one thing: The effort of great peoples to tell the people of the United States of their respect for them, their admiration and their affection. I was the messenger, and if I were a successful messenger in that office,

in bringing that feeling from these countries to my own, then I am indeed happy and proud.

In any event, I thank you all for your compliments.

Page 846, Column 2 -- Under subhead "Senate", eighth line should read: 1958 and 1959 (not 1955).

Page 869 -- In roll call 98, caption should read in line 3 after "industrial areas": Johnson (D Texas) motion to concur.... (adding Johnson's name).

Page 870 -- In roll call 40, caption should read after parenthesis: May 12, 1960 (adding May 12).

Page 891, Column 1 -- In box, "Kennedy's Age", fifth line should read: Theodore Roosevelt (1904), (not 1944).

Page 908, Column 1 -- First line of message should read: I herewith return, without my approval (not with my approval).

Page 909, Column 1 -- Under "FNMA Deduction Veto", second paragraph, eighth line should read: when it purchases the common stock (not when it sells the common stock).

Page 924, Column 1 -- First paragraph, last line, Weekly Report flag should be to page 877 (not 377).

Page 948, Column 2 -- Fourth paragraph, fifth line should read: Federal Communications Commission (not Federal Trade Commission).

Page 969, Column 1 -- In box "1960 Sugar Quotas", delete subheads "Fixed Quotas" and "Variable Quotas".

Page 1017, Column 2 -- Second paragraph from last, second line should read: sponsor of a measure (HR 5401) requiring (not HR 5410).

Page 1043, Column 1 -- Second paragraph, sixth line should read: to consist of \$763 million (not \$753).

The following corrections are to be made in "Elections of 1960," special supplement to the April 1, 1960 Weekly Report:

Page 512, Column 2 -- Under listing of Florida Democratic gubernatorial candidates, remove "ex" from before the name of State Sen. Doyle E. Carlton Jr.

Page 533, Column 1 -- Following third paragraph, add: Cooper was active in 1958 and 1959 fights for labor reform legislation.

Page 535, Column 2 -- At top of column add this paragraph: Douglas has been a leading advocate of strong civil rights legislation.

Page 537, Column 1 -- In Eastland biography, third paragraph, delete words: In 1960 the Senate bypassed the Judiciary Committee altogether, etc. Substitute: In 1960 the Senate bypassed the Judiciary Committee when it began consideration of a House-passed bill dealing with federal property in Missouri, and later referred a House-passed civil rights bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions that it be reported back within a specific number of days.

Page 538, Column 1 -- In Frear biography, second paragraph, delete sentence: Both of his campaigns were supported by labor unions.

Page 543, Column 2 -- In Mundt biography, second paragraph, delete sentence: He is strongly opposed in 1960 by organized labor, which has little hope of unseating him in generally rural South Dakota.

The following correction is to be made to the 1959 Almanac:

Page 286, Column 1 -- In schedule of allocations, fiscal 1957 figure should read: \$1,175+ (not \$1.75+).



**North-South Split** President-designate John F. Kennedy may face some serious problems in bringing all his fellow Democrats into line behind his legislative program, the results of Congressional Quarterly's voting study on the North-South Democratic split indicate. In 1960 the majority of voting Southern Democrats took the opposite stand of a majority of voting Northern Democrats on 40 percent of the Congressional roll calls. Splits occurred on issues such as civil rights, foreign aid, tax reform, minimum wages, aid to education, housing, farm prices supports and medical care for the aged. (Page 1929)

## Political Roundup

President-designate Kennedy had his first son and arranged a meeting with President Eisenhower...New York Gov. Rockefeller announced he would run for reelection in 1962. He said he believed the Republican party now had no head but the national chairman... Vice President Nixon defended Rockefeller's role in the New York campaign...Ex-Sen. William A. Blakley said he would accept an interim appointment to a Texas Senate seat and planned to run in the special election to fill the seat...Retrial of Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack began...Sen. Dodd said party platforms were not binding on Presidential or Congressional candidates. (Page 1935, 1937)

## Election Challenges

President-designate John F. Kennedy said he is not worried by Republican attempts to gain recounts of votes in a number of states. The move, begun Nov. 10, so far has turned up no startling changes, but recounting and challenging continue. Rep. Don Magnuson (D Wash.), re-elected by a 116 vote margin, challenged granting of an official recount to his opponent John Stender (R). (Page 1934)

## Georgia Suits

Two Georgia citizens filed suit for damages they alleged they received as voters when Rep. Prince H. Preston (D Ga.) lost the primary for the 1st District House nomination when he received a minority of the county unit votes while gaining a majority of the popular vote. This election system has been controversial in Georgia for some years. CQ carries the background. (Page 1934)

## Latest Returns

As of Nov. 30, the popular vote count for President stood as follows: Kennedy - 34,126,130; Nixon - 33,960,457. Electoral vote: Kennedy - 300; Nixon - 223; Unpledged electors - 14.

## House Biographies

Congressional Quarterly this week begins a series of biographies of new Members in the House of Representatives. History and background of the six Southern newcomers will be followed next week with biographies of the new Westerners. Eastern and Midwestern sections will follow. (Page 1936)

## Around the Capitol

The American Medical Assn. Nov. 27 gave fair warning it would oppose, with all of its "tremendous strength", any attempt by President-elect John F. Kennedy to tie a medical care program to social security. At a meeting in Washington, an AMA official said the association had won its fight in the last Congress and could win again...Vice President-designate Lyndon B. Johnson Nov. 7 returned from a week in Europe where he assured a NATO conference of a responsible continuity in U.S. foreign policy and talked with a number of European officials -- including President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Macmillan...The Food and Drug Administration Nov. 22 prohibited further use of a color additive -- Red No. 1 -- which they said might damage the liver...The Air Force has announced it will shut down three of its bases as part of its shift to a half missile-half manned aircraft service...The 19 men convicted earlier in the year of conspiring to withhold information from state and federal officials about a 1957 Apalachin "crime convention" have been freed by the U.S. Court of Appeals. (Page 1939)

## New Orleans Schools

Louisiana officials have lost another round in their battle to prevent the desegregation of New Orleans schools. A three-judge federal court Nov. 30 struck down state laws preventing desegregation and enjoined the officials to stop interfering. (Page 1939)



